

July 23, 2018

The Honorable Gregory W. Meeks U.S. House of Representatives 2234 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Gregory W. Meeks:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Gregory W. Meeks

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai Van



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Michael E. Capuano U.S. House of Representatives 1414 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Michael E. Capuano:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Michael E. Capuano

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler U.S. House of Representatives 2109 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Jerrold Nadler:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Jerrold Nadler

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable G.K. Butterfield U.S. House of Representatives 2080 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear G.K. Butterfield:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable G.K. Butterfield

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Gwen Moore U.S. House of Representatives 2252 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Gwen Moore:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Gwen Moore

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai Var



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Rohit Khanna
U.S. House of Representatives
513 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Rohit Khanna:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Rohit Khanna

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Keith Ellison U.S. House of Representatives 2263 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Keith Ellison:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Keith Ellison

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Yvette D. Clarke U.S. House of Representatives 2058 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Yvette D. Clarke:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Yvette D. Clarke

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai an



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Hakeem Jeffries U.S. House of Representatives 1607 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Hakeem Jeffries:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Hakeem Jeffries

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Tim Ryan
U.S. House of Representatives
1126 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Tim Ryan:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Tim Ryan

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai Van



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Alcee L. Hastings U.S. House of Representatives 2353 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Alcee L. Hastings:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Alcee L. Hastings

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Anthony G. Brown U.S. House of Representatives 1505 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Anthony G. Brown:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Anthony G. Brown

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Mark Takano U.S. House of Representatives 1507 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mark Takano:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Mark Takano

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai Van



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Jose E. Serrano U.S. House of Representatives 2354 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Jose E. Serrano:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai an



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Earl Blumenauer
U.S. House of Representatives
1111 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Earl Blumenauer:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Earl Blumenauer

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Barbara Lee U.S. House of Representatives 2267 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Barbara Lee:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Barbara Lee

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Eleanor Holmes Norton U.S. House of Representatives 2136 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Eleanor Holmes Norton:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Eleanor Holmes Norton

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai an



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Bonnie Watson Coleman U.S. House of Representatives 1535 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Bonnie Watson Coleman:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Bonnie Watson Coleman

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Bobby L. Rush U.S. House of Representatives 2188 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Bobby L. Rush:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Bobby L. Rush

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Jim McGovern U.S. House of Representatives 438 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Jim McGovern:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Jim McGovern

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Norma J. Torres U.S. House of Representatives 1713 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Norma J. Torres:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Raúl M. Grijalva U.S. House of Representatives 1511 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Raúl M. Grijalva:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Raúl M. Grijalva

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Bennie Thompson U.S. House of Representatives 2466 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Bennie Thompson:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Bennie Thompson

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Luis V. Gutiérrez U.S. House of Representatives 2408 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Luis V. Gutiérrez:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Luis V. Gutiérrez

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Gajit V. Pai Van



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Tulsi Gabbard U.S. House of Representatives 1433 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Tulsi Gabbard:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Tulsi Gabbard

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Darren Soto
U.S. House of Representatives
1429 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Darren Soto:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Darren Soto

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai Pan



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Joyce Beatty
U.S. House of Representatives
133 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Joyce Beatty:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Joyce Beatty

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai Van



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Don Beyer U.S. House of Representatives 1119 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Don Beyer:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Don Beyer

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable John Lewis
U.S. House of Representatives
343 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear John Lewis:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable John Lewis

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai Var



July 23, 2018

The Honorable David Cicilline U.S. House of Representatives 2244 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear David Cicilline:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable David Cicilline

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Kajit V. Pai Par



July 23, 2018

The Honorable John Yarmuth U.S. House of Representatives 131 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear John Yarmuth:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable John Yarmuth

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Robert A. Brady U.S. House of Representatives 2004 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Robert A. Brady:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Robert A. Brady

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai an



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Ted Lieu U.S. House of Representatives 236 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Ted Lieu:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Ted Lieu

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Betty McCollum U.S. House of Representatives 2256 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Betty McCollum:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Betty McCollum

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Cedric L. Richmond U.S. House of Representatives 420 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Cedric L. Richmond:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Cedric L. Richmond

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable John Garamendi U.S. House of Representatives 2438 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear John Garamendi:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable John Garamendi

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Louise M. Slaughter U.S. House of Representatives 2469 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Louise M. Slaughter:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Louise M. Slaughter

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai an



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Dwight Evans
U.S. House of Representatives
1105 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Dwight Evans:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Dwight Evans

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Terri A. Sewell U.S. House of Representatives 2201 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Terri A. Sewell:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Jan Schakowsky U.S. House of Representatives 2367 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Jan Schakowsky:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Jan Schakowsky

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Lisa Blunt Rochester U.S. House of Representatives 1123 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Lisa Blunt Rochester:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Lisa Blunt Rochester

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pail an



Federal Communications Commission Washington, D.C. 20554

July 23, 2018

The Honorable Mark Pocan
U.S. House of Representatives
1421 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mark Pocan:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Mark Pocan

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Steve Cohen
U.S. House of Representatives
2404 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Steve Cohen:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Steve Cohen

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Dina Titus U.S. House of Representatives 2464 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Dina Titus:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Dina Titus

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Eliot L. Engel U.S. House of Representatives 2462 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Eliot L. Engel:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney U.S. House of Representatives 2308 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Carolyn B. Maloney:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Danny K. Davis U.S. House of Representatives 2159 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Danny K. Davis:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Robin Kelly U.S. House of Representatives 1239 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Robin Kelly:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Robin Kelly

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Alma Adams
U.S. House of Representatives
222 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Alma Adams:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Alma Adams

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai an



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Grace F. Napolitano U.S. House of Representatives 1610 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Grace F. Napolitano:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Alan Lowenthal U.S. House of Representatives 125 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Alan Lowenthal:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Alan Lowenthal

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Marcy Kaptur U.S. House of Representatives 2186 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Marcy Kaptur:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Marcy Kaptur

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Elijah E. Cummings U.S. House of Representatives 2163 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Elijah E. Cummings:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Elijah E. Cummings

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Hank Johnson U.S. House of Representatives 2240 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Hank Johnson:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Hank Johnson

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Carol Shea-Porter U.S. House of Representatives 1530 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Carol Shea-Porter:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Carol Shea-Porter

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ajit V. Pai Par



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa U.S. House of Representatives 422 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Colleen Hanabusa:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Bill Foster U.S. House of Representatives 1224 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Bill Foster:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Bill Foster

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



July 23, 2018

The Honorable Jamie Raskin U.S. House of Representatives 431 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Jamie Raskin:

Thank you for your letter arguing that the most vulnerable people in our country must have access to affordable communications. I agree with you. I am committed to bridging the digital divide, and like you, I believe the Lifeline program can help do just that.

That is why the Commission adopted the 2017 Lifeline Reform Order, which seeks to focus Lifeline support where it is most needed and incentivize investment in networks that enable 21st-century connectivity for all Americans. The Order increased consumer choice by eliminating restrictions that barred Lifeline consumers from changing Lifeline providers for a year and protected consumers by barring low-quality services that offered mobile broadband in theory but failed to do so in practice (such as Wi-Fi-only "mobile" broadband, which doesn't help consumers who lack home broadband or aren't otherwise near a Wi-Fi hotspot like a coffee shop).

At the same time, I am deeply committed to ensuring that the Commission fulfills its obligation to be a responsible steward of the Universal Service Fund. It is critical to strengthen the Lifeline program's efficacy and integrity by reducing the waste, fraud, and abuse that has run rampant in this program for the better part of a decade. For example, GAO discovered 1,234,929 Lifeline subscribers who apparently were not eligible to participate in the program as well as 6,378 individuals who apparently enrolled or recertified after being reported as deceased. That limited sample alone constituted more than \$137 million in abuse each year. That's money that could be better spent building out broadband in low-income neighborhoods and making broadband more affordable for low-income families and veterans living in rural America and on Tribal lands.

Page 2—The Honorable Jamie Raskin

and your letter has been added to that record. The Lifeline program's goal is—or should be—to empower consumers, not companies. And that will be our lodestar as we move forward to ensure that unscrupulous companies stop abusing this important program.

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.